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By-Eisner, Joseph; Crane, Stanley

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This survey, performed under the authority of the New York State Library Services Plan Act, Project 30, 1964-1965, was conducted to determine the System's reference needs, including book, personnel and building requirements. Emphasis was to be placed on Rockland County and its libraries, and these requirements were to be related to the development of other libraries in Rockland County. Survey data were obtained from visits to the libraries, interviews, and evaluations of holdings. Major recommendations involve: (1)grouping libraries by type and developing objectives for local libraries; (2)seeking increased tax support, with certain libraries working together to seek support from larger governmental units and employing a professionally-trained librarian to coordinate their library services; (3)training non-professional staff members; (4)differentiating between types of materials purchased from state-aid funds, from the loan collection funds, and by member libraries; (5)making book grants to member libraries on a matching basis; and (6)integrating the headquarters operation with a central library. Appendices include proposed objectives and policies of the RCLS service center, types of libraries to be developed in the Ramapo Catskill Library System, a job description for the coordinator of library services, and financial data for member libraries. (Author/JB)

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RAMAPO CATSKILL LIBRARY SYSTEM REFERENCE SURVEY

(A survey made at the request of the Board of Trustees, Ramapo Catskill Library System, under the authority of the New York State Library Services Plan Act, Project 30, 1964 - 1965)

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JUL 30 '69
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Joseph Eisner
Surveyor

Stanley Crane
Reference Consultant

July 31, 1965

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RAMAPO CATSKILL LIBRARY SYSTEM REFERENCE SURVEY

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RAMAPO CATSKILL LIBRARY SYSTEM REFERENCE SURVEY

- Introduction -

The Ramapo Catskill Library System was created in 1959 as a cooperative library system, chartered by the Board of Regents as an educational corporation. It is governed by a 12 member board of trustees, elected for five year terms by representatives of the member libraries. Currently, System headquarters is located at 619 North Street, Middletown, N.Y. At the time of this survey, 45 libraries were members of the System. The operation of the System is financed through State-aid (projected at $264,151 for 1965 based on 1964 calendar year expenditures by member libraries and the System itself), while the member libraries are supported through local taxation. Member libraries are located in Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties (part of Ulster County is served by the Mid-Hudson Library System), comprising an area of 2506.1 square miles, with a population for State-aid purposes of 406,801. In Sullivan County, Monticello (served by the Crawford Library) with an area of 1.5 square miles and a population for State-aid purposes of 5,222 is not a member of the System. RCLS operates a bookmobile under contract to Sullivan County.

The main purpose of this survey was to determine for the Ramapo Catskill Library System Board of Trustees the System's reference needs, including book, personnel and building requirements, with particular emphasis on Rockland County and its libraries, and to relate these requirements to the development of other libraries in Rockland County.

The undersigned visited the following libraries during the course of the survey: Blauvelt, Cornwall, Ellenville, Florida, Goshen, Greenwood Lake, Haverstraw, Liberty, Thrall (Middletown), Monroe, Montgomery, Nanuet, New City, Newburgh, Nyack, Orangeburg, Palisades, Pearl River, Piermont, Port Jervis, Finkelstein Memorial (Spring Valley), Rose Memorial (Stony Point), Suffern, Tappan, Tomkins Cove, Tuxedo Park, Josephine-Louise (Walden), Albert Wisner Memorial (Warwick), and West Nyack.
Mr. Stanley Crane, Director, Pequot Library, Southport, Connecticut, served as Reference Consultant for the survey; he visited the libraries in Blauvelt, Nanuet,

New City, Newburgh, Nyack, Pearl River, Palisades, Spring Valley, Suffern, and Valley Cottage. For Nanuet, New City, Nyack, Spring Valley and Suffern his visits followed an actual check of the holdings of these libraries against the Standard Catalog, 1959-1963; Mr. Crane attempted to further evaluate the collections of these libraries through personal observation, and he submitted separate written reports containing recommendations for the improvement of these collections.

The undersigned administered the ALA's Small Libraries Project survey, Our Library- What is it doing? Where is it going? to the directors of the libraries he visited, and discussed with them their concepts of reference services, the role of the System, and the problems of their libraries. In addition, libraries listed in Table #14 were asked to check their holdings against the ALA's Small Libraries Project pamphlet, Suggested Reference Books, and a special list compiled by the RCLS staff. Meetings were also held with members of the Ramapo Catskill Library System staff, the System Board's Reference Committee, the System Board, and with members of the following member library boards: Goshen, Orangetown, Pearl River, Rose Memorial (Stony Point), Tomkins Cove, and one member of the board of King's Daughters (Haverstraw). Interviews were held with the President and the Librarian of the Rockland County Community College, and the Librarian of the Orange County Community College.

Both Mr. Crane and I wish to acknowledge the courtesy, cooperation and assistance of: the former RCLS Director, Mrs. Elena Horton; her successor, Mrs. Eleanor Harris; the RCLS Board and staff; the N.Y. State Library's Extension Division staff (Miss Jean L. Connor, Mr. Stefan Moses, and Mr. Robert Stewart); Mr. Harold Pellish, Bureau of Statistical Services, Department of Audit and Control; and the staffs and trustees of the member libraries visited during the course of the survey.

The findings, recommendations and conclusions follow.

Joseph Eisner
Consultant

July 31, 1965

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

An examination of library service in terms of future needs must take into consideration the anticipated growth of the area. In the four counties of the Ramapo Catskill Library System, the general trend of growth will be upward because population will continue to increase and standards of living will rise. These trends are well extablished, and are amply documented for the metropolitan area of which two RCLS counties are a part: Orange and Rockland. Of most immediate concern is the fact that the population of Rockland County, which is smaller in area than the other counties, will increase from the current 177,000 to 350,000 or more by 1985: the population of Orange County will increase from the current 205,000 to 395,000 or more by 1985 (See Table #5). There are no detailed projections for either Sullivan or Ulster Counties, but it is probable that out-migration from the metropolitan core area will cause similar increases, though these may not be as drastic as in Orange and Rockland.

How can the libraries of the Ramapo Catskill Library System meet the reference needs of present and future clientele? First, what is meant by "reference service"? Second, how can its potential be measured?

"Reference service" is construed as the ability of the particular library, and the combined potential capability of the Ramapo Catskill Library System member libraries and Service Center staff to provide information services to member library patrons: "This service may range from answering an apparently simple question through recourse to an obvious reference source, to supplying information based on search in the collections of the library, combining competence in bibliographical techniques with competence in the subject of inquiry. The character and extent of library information service will vary with the kind of library, with the patron the library is designed to serve and with the skill, competence and professional training of the reference librarian providing the information service. Characteristic functions of information service are finding specific data or facts, interpreting the material or information found, translating, abstracting, literature searching, and others. The central feature of information service, irrespective of its level or intensity, is to provide an end product in terms of information sought by the

library's patron."[1]

The potential for providing this type of service can best be measured by analyzing what is spent for books, staff salaries, and other items by the member libraries of the Ramapo Catskill Library System. According to the American Library Association, this type of service can be provided for not less than $3.82 per capita, and this is a minimal figure. With one exception, no library in Rockland or Orange County is achieving this type of support (See Table #'s 12 and 13): the Tomkins Cove Public Library is spending $8.54 per capita, but this is unusual. Only the Finkelstein Memorial Library (Spring Valley), the Nanuet Public Library, the Thrall Library (Middletown), and the Newburgh Free Library spend more than $2.00 per capita. (The Ellenville Public Library, in Ulster County, has achieved a per-capita expenditure of over $4.00 - See Table # 17.)

Traditionally, the philosophy of public library service is broader in scope than the mere provision or facility for answering reference questions. An American Library Association leaflet states that "The good library should be a reservoir of knowledge constantly replenished by professional service. Its collection of materials and services are planned:

> To facilitate informal self-education of all people in the community
>
> To enrich and further develop the subjects on which individuals are undertaking formal education
>
> To meet the informational needs of all
>
> To support the educational, civic and cultural activities of groups and organizations
>
> To encourage wholesome recreation and constructive use of leisure time"[2]

Very few of the libraries in the Ramapo Catskill are doing the above effectively, if at all, for most have neither the financial resources, nor the type of staff necessary to implement such a program. Additionally, most libraries are handicapped by lack of adequate physical facilities. With the exception of Pearl River, which recently completed a new building, a distinct impression of all visits is the existing crowded conditions of the libraries, the lack of seating capacity, and the

lack of storage capacity for an adequate book collection. Some libraries, such as Nyack and Suffern, are planning additions and alterations, while the Liberty Public Library has received funds from private sources to construct a building more suited to its needs. However, even these improvements will not serve adequately if these libraries are actually to plan services in accordance with current standards and projected population estimates.

It is apparent that there are too many ineffective, weak, local public libraries in the Ramapo Catskill Library System. Many of these libraries have some potential for development, provided they reorient themselves to a new tax base, and also try to increase their tax support. This is not meant to imply that existing association libraries should change their status to village, town or school district libraries- it merely means that a broader base of support must be found if these libraries are to achieve the means of acquiring the funds necessary to provide any type of effective, dynamic library service, supplemented by RCLS special services (processing, consultant help, etc).

The visits, the check of book stock, the analysis of financial statements, and the administration of the survey, lead to the conclusion that the problems of the Ramapo Catskill Library System are:

A. Member Libraries have

1) Inadequate budgets, related in part to

a) lack of awareness regarding the amount of money needed to provide adequate public library service, and dependence upon too small a tax base;

b) lack of understanding of the meaning of good library service.

2) Inadequately trained personnel at the local level, lack of training opportunities, and insufficient professional personnel working in local libraries.

3) Not developed specific objectives for the improvement of local library service.

B. Ramapo Catskill Library System Board and staff need to

1) Develop specific objectives and programs geared to helping local library boards improve local library service in accordance with current standards such as:

a) training programs for local personnel in the use of reference materials.

b) cash grants disbursed on an incentive basis to encourage increased local expenditures for library materials, which will qualify the System for full State-aid reimbursement under the book reimbursal factor of the present State-aid formula.[3]

c) greater emphasis on direct contact with member library boards to assist them in formulating objectives and policies leading to increased local financial support and improved local library service.

2) Supplement the book purchases of member libraries through:

a) acquisition of higher level materials of somewhat more advanced nature than would ordinarily be purchased by even the better supported libraries.

b) duplication of materials in seasonal demand at local level by students and others, but stored at RCLS headquarters.

3) Plan for eventual integration of the Headquarters operation with the central library, in order to achieve maximum staff effectiveness in providing advisory and consultant services.

[1]Garrison, Guy. A Statewide Reference Network for Wisconsin Libraries. Library Research Center, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1964, page 10.

[2]How to Start a Public Library (leaflet, no date), American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois.

[3]Education Law § 273 (2)(c).

2. REORIENTATION OF LIBRARIES

A) ROCKLAND COUNTY

Table #12 indicates existing financial support for libraries in Rockland County. Per-capita tax support varies from $.47 (Village of South Nyack) to a high of $8.45 in Tomkins Cove. Additionally, there are areas in this County where people pay no local tax for library service: Village of West Haverstraw, 5928; Villages of Hillburn and Sloatsburg, 1068 and 2820 (Sloatsburg has an unchartered library unit); Orangetown School District 4, approximately 3839 persons living outside incorporated villages of Nyack, South Nyack, Upper Nyack, and Grand View.

Table #14 indicates a reorientation of existing library units along school district tax lines, with the exception of the Orangetown Library District. This table also indicates estimated school district populations, based on maps of 1960 population distribution, and projected 1980 distribution, in Rockland County Data Book, 1965. Table #14 also indicates, in the column marked "TAX FUNDS", the financial support needed to serve the 1965 population, based on $4.00 per capita. The column marked "LIB TAX EXP '64" indicates the total tax monies the particular library, or grouping, reported on its 1964 financial report as having been received. No library, or grouping of libraries in Rockland County is receiving operating funds equal to $4.00 per capita. Only Finkelstein Memorial (Spring Valley) and Pearl River are anywhere close to the standard. An analysis of the assessed valuations of these districts, and a calculation of the potential tax rate required to achieve a per-capita tax levy of $4.00 indicates that the potential is there.

In calendar year 1964, the libraries in Rockland County received $286,360 in tax funds; based on the 1963 census figure of 177,000, they should be receiving $708,000. Public library service in Rockland County is seriously underfinanced, with the exceptions of Pearl River, Spring Valley, and Nanuet.

There are trends toward the type of reorientation suggested: Blauvelt, Orangeburg, Palisades, and Tappan are part of the Orangetown Library District, of which Piermont is an unofficial participant; New City and West Nyack libraries formulated plans

to create a school district public library board in Clarkstown Central School District, in order to gain access to bonding power needed to provide a building, but this plan was rejected by the voters. The trustees of the Rose Memorial Library (Stony Point) asked the Board of Education of Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District to place on the ballot in the May, 1965 school district election a proposition to provide the library with tax funds (it receives none now), but the Board did not put the proposition to the voters. The Suffern Free Library was successful last May in securing tax support from Ramapo Central School District 1, and discussions are being held with representatives of the State's Library Extension Division, the RCLS staff, and sponsors of the Sloatsburg Library concerning operations of the unchartered unit as a branch of the Suffern Library.

At the time that Rockland County public libraries are under-financed by $422,000, the Rockland County Community College is considering an expansion of its library facilities. Could such a library serve as a central reference library for Rockland County, and what effect, if any, would this have on the existing public libraries? There is no doubt that a Rockland County Community College Library could serve as a central library, provided the College trustees and the County government accept the fact that, in order to perform such a function, it will be necessary to provide books and facilities far in excess of what would be required merely to support the College's normal library services to students. Further, a central library in Rockland, regardless of whether it is at the College, or developed as an extension to an existing public library, will not serve the immediate needs of young children, and adults for recreational materials.

The taxpayers of Rockland County must provide the necessary funds to improve existing public library services, as well as expansion of the Community College library; the development of one or the other will not solve any problems, but merely create new ones related to the need for services for clientele who will find no satisfactory agency which will meet their library needs. However, this does not mean that there is no necessity for cooperation between RCLS board and staff, trustees of

member libraries, and the Rockland Community College. A representative of the State's Library Extension Division is currently working with the College in development of its program for library services to its students, geared to a student body which eventually will number between 6,000 to 7,000 students (3,000 - 3,500 in both day and evening sessions). However, development of such a program will not relieve the public libraries in Rockland County of their responsibilities, nor will the College be relieved of its responsibility to provide library services to its students even if the public libraries achieve the goal of $4.00 per-capita support.

It should be noted that attainment of such a goal by the libraries will necessitate plant improvements, whether through construction of new buildings, or rental of space. Other than Pearl River, the only other public library in Rockland County which has attempted to secure financing for such a project has been the Nanuet Public Library; voters of the Clarkstown-Orangetown School District recently rejected a request for building funds for a second time. The Suffern Free Library plans alterations which will be financed from its operating levy from the school district, rather than a bond issue. Based on the population projections in Table #14, public libraries in Rockland County would require increased facilities as follows:

LIBRARY	POPULATION	MINIMUM SQUARE FOOTAGE NEEDED	SEATING	MINIMUM BOOK STOCK
King's Daughters (Haverstraw) Rose Memorial (Stony Point) Tomkins Cove	18,424	11,000	90	50,666 - 55,272
Suffern Free	14,994	8,696	75	41,233 - 44,982
Finkelstein Mem (Spring Valley)	40,000	24,000	120 - 200	100,000 - 110,000
New City Free West Nyack	36,000	21,600	108 - 180	90,000 - 99,000
Nanuet	11,116	7,777	55	30,569 - 33,348
Nyack	15,380	9,228	75	42,295 - 46,140
Orangetown	15,108	9,064	75	41,547 - 45,324

(Based on Wheeler, J.L, Practical Administration of Public Libraries, Harper, 1962, p. 554. Where there is more than one library in a grouping, square footage, seating requirements, and book stock are given for entire grouping. Seating requirements are based on population: under 10,000,10 seats per thousand; 10,000-35,000, 5 seats per thousand; 35,000-100,000, 3 seats per thousand. In case of Finkelstein Memorial, and New-City-West Nyack, range of seating is given based on 3 and 5 seats per thousand.)

B) ORANGE COUNTY

Table #13 indicates existing financial support for libraries in Orange County. Per-capita tax support varies from a low of $.031 in the Town of Montgomery's contribution to the Montgomery Free Library, to a high of $2.09 for Thrall (Middletown). Additionally, there are areas in this County which are unserved: Towns of Greenville (1,213); Hamptonburg (1,839); Mount Hope (2,500); Minisink (1,570), and Wawayanda (3,580); and New Windsor (16,780).

Table #15 indicates a reorientation of existing library units along town and school district lines. This table gives actual populations for 1965, estimates for school district populations, and indicates, in the column marked "TAX FUNDS", the amount needed to serve the 1965 population, based on $4.00 per capita. The column marked "LIB TAX EXP '64" indicates the total tax monies the particular library, or grouping, reported on its 1964 financial report as having been received. No library, or grouping of libraries in Orange County is receiving operating funds equal to $4.00 per capita. Only Newburgh and Thrall (Middletown) achieved per-capita support over $2.00. An analysis of the assessed valuations of the towns and districts, and a calculation of the potential tax rate required to achieve a per-capita tax levy of $4.00 indicates the potential is there.

In calendar year 1964, the libraries in Orange County received $298,324 in tax funds; based on the 1965 census of 205,000, they should be receiving $820,000. Public library service in Orange County is seriously underfinanced, considering even the $2.00 per-capita tax support of Newburgh and Thrall.

There are no trends toward the type of orientation suggested; indeed, there is a group in the Village of Maybrook, which is wholly within the Town of Montgomery, which is operating an unchartered library, and is seeking tax support from the village (population, 1348; area, 1 square mile). It would be more logical for the Josephine-Louise Library in Walden to operate a branch in Maybrook, financed by taxes over the Town of Montgomery, in order to achieve the per-capita support necessary to give meaningful service. For Maybrook to support a library operation

at only $2.00 per-capita ($2,696) the Village would have to levy a tax of $.126 per $100, based on a 1963 assessed valuation of $2,137,767. However, to raise $46,488 to serve 12,816 persons (including residents of Maybrook), the Town of Montgomery would have to levy a tax of only $.2836 per $100. Thus, for a difference amounting to slightly more than twice the tax rate, a Town of Montgomery home owner residing in the Village of Maybrook would gain access to all of the benefits of the kind of library service which could be given when financed by an income 17 times greater than if the Village of Maybrook financed such service by itself.

Under the suggested reorientation, the unserved areas previously indicated (excluding the Town of New Windsor) could possibly be served on a contract basis by the Thrall Library in Middletown at a future date, since many from these unserved areas are already using Thrall under the direct access program, but pay no local taxes for the services they receive. There are approximately 20,912 persons in these unserved areas; nearly half (10,210) are in the Town of Wallkill (Thrall estimates a third of its borrowers are from unserved areas). At a later date Newburgh should consider contracting with the unserved portion of the Town of New Windsor to provide service. (If these unserved persons are not included in the total County population figure of 205,000, this reduces the deficit in per-capita tax support previously mentioned, from $521,676 to $438,028. Under the existing organization of library service in Orange County, there are probably more than 40,000 people scattered throughout the County who pay nominal amounts, or nothing at all, to support local library service.)

As in Rockland County, attainment of $4.00 per-capita support for operations will necessitate plant improvements, either through construction of new buildings, remodeling or rental of space. As far as is known, no library in Orange County (other than Central Valley and Monroe) has attempted to secure financing for a building project. Based on current population figures shown in Table #15, public libraries in Orange County would require increased facilities as follows:

LIBRARY	POPULATION	MINIMUM SQUARE FOOTAGE NEEDED	SEATING	MINIMUM BOOK STOCK
Thrall* (Middletown)	31,000	18,000	105 - 155	85,250 - 93,000
Florida Greenwood Lake Albert Wisner	14,496	9,000	70	39,864 - 43,488
Goshen Historical	7,528	5,269	37 - 70	26,348 - 37,640
Chester Free	3,966	2,776	40	13,880 - 19,830
Central Valley Monroe Rushmore Memorial	9,500	6,000	50 - 100	33,250 - 47,500
Tuxedo Park	3,076	2,100	30	10,776 - 15,380
Newburgh Free	65,137	39,082	198	162,842 -179,126
Highland Falls	12,270	7,362	60	33,742 - 36,810
Cornwall Public Mountainville	8,500	5,950	45 - 85	29,750 - 42,500
Maybrook Montgomery Josephine Louise (Walden)	12,816	7,889	65 - 120	35,244 - 38,448
Moffat Assoc (Washingtonville)	6,369	4,458	63	21,336 - 31,845
Town of Crawford Free (Pine Bush)	3,250	2,275	32	11,375 - 16,250
Port Jervis	9,372	5,623	46 - 93	25,773 - 28,116

(Based on Wheeler, J.L. Practical Administration of Public Libraries, Harper, 1962, p. 554. Where there is more than one library in a grouping, square footage, seating requirements, and book stock are given for entire grouping. Seating requirements are based on population: under 10,000, 10 seats per thousand; 10,000 - 35,000, 5 seats per thousand; 35,000 - 100,000, 3 seats per thousand. In case of Goshen, Central Valley-Monroe-Rushmore Memorial, Cornwall Public-Mountainville, and Port Jervis, range of seating is based on 5 and 10 seats per thousand. In case of Thrall, range of seating is based on 3 and 5 seats per thousand.)

*The estimates for Thrall do not take into account the 20,912 persons in the unserved areas.

3. SULLIVAN AND ULSTER COUNTIES

A) SULLIVAN COUNTY

Table #16 indicates existing financial support for libraries in Sullivan County. Per-capita tax support varies from $.148 (Town of Mamakating) to a high of $1.03 in Liberty Central School District's support of the Liberty Public Library. The following areas of the County are unserved by libraries: the portion of the Town of Bethel not covered by Monticello Central School District; Town of Cohecton, 1,070; Town of Fallsburgh, 6,748; the portion of the Town of Fremont not covered by Roscoe Central School District (Rockland #1); the portion of the Town of Callicoon not covered by Roscoe Central School District (Rockland #1). The largest library in Sullivan County, the Crawford Free Library in Monticello, is not a member of the Ramapo Catskill Library System.

The Ramapo Catskill Library System operates a bookmobile in Sullivan County under a contract with the Sullivan County Board of Supervisors, for a fee of $30,000 per year.

Sullivan County is larger than Orange County, but has only 23% of Orange County's population (See Table #4). It is difficult to recommend any type of reorientation which does not take into account the Crawford Free Library, which should serve as a Reference Center for Sullivan County (see Statement #2 - "Proposed Types of Libraries...."). The large geographic area, the sparsity of population and low assessed valuations of many school districts and towns, make it pointless to suggest anything other than the continued operation of the bookmobile, and great emphasis given to increasing the expenditures of all libraries to a minimum of $2.00 per capita, and the expenditures of Liberty Public to $4.00 per capita. At some future date, it would be desirable to re-examine the libraries' sources of tax support, population changes, and increases in assessed valuations which would warrant reorientations of the type recommended for the libraries in Orange and Rockland Counties.

B) ULSTER COUNTY

The Ramapo Catskill Library System shares Ulster County with the Mid-Hudson Library System. 21,168 people in a 513 square mile area in 6 towns (See Table #4) are in the RCLS service area. The Ellenville Public Library is the strongest library, and the only library in the entire Ramapo Catskill Library System which has achieved a per-capita tax support of $4.00 (See Table #17).

As in Sullivan County, it is difficult to suggest any sort of reorientation. It may be that at some future date, when the Ellenville Public Library acquires more adequate facilities, it will wish to explore the possibility of providing service by contract with the Towns of Denning, Hardenburgh and Rochester . In the interim, the Wallkill Public Library should be encouraged to increase its per-capita tax support to a minimum of $2.00 (this would mean a tax rate of $.203 per $100 at the current assessed valuation for the Town of Shawangunk).

4. FUNCTIONS OF THE RAMAPO CATSKILL LIBRARY SYSTEM BOARD AND STAFF, AND THE MEMBER LIBRARY BOARDS AND STAFF -

In the interviews conducted by the compiler of this survey, there was general good feeling expressed on the part of the member library trustees and staff members for the help provided by the System staff. However, one could not help but come away from each interview with the distinct impression that, while each person realized that their library's membership in the System was not a complete panacea for their local problems, few of those interviewed had any clear ideas about how library service might be improved locally. In the administration of the self-survey (Our Library....) hardly any of the trustees or staff members interviewed could produce or discuss their library's goals of service, written policies, or plans for the future. Finkelstein Memorial (Spring Valley), Pearl River, Ellenville, New City-West Nyack were rare exceptions; the first two had been surveyed, the others had developed written plans and policies on their own (New City-West Nyack have an excellent study made by a committee of citizens, some of whom are now board members).

No plan for the improvement of library services in the Ramapo Catskill Library System can succeed unless there is an overall course of action adopted by the RCLS Board, communicated to the member library boards, and correlated with plans for local development produced by those Boards in conjunction with the RCLS Board and staff. Statement #1, "Proposed Objectives and Related Policies of the RCLS Service Center" is proposed to achieve such an integrated approach.

In pursuance of objective 1b of that statement, it is further suggested that libraries be grouped by type, and that local objectives be related to the minimum goal of achieving adequate service for that type of library. Statement #2, "Proposed Types of Libraries to be developed in the Ramapo Catskill Library System", is suggested as a guide in helping to achieve such development.

Statement #3, "Proposed Job Description for Position Title 'Coordinator of Library Services', has been developed to guide those boards which will agree to work together in securing common tax support from a unit of government, but still wish to retain independent identity. Such tax support would be shared on the basis of a coordinated plan of service. The Coordinator would be hired by the boards of two or more libraries to direct their operations.

A high priority recommendation contained in objective 1c of Statement #1, is the training of non-professional staff members in the local libraries in the use of library materials. Everyone interviewed felt keenly about the need for this type of training. Barbara L. Wynn, describing the operation of the San Joaquin (California) Information Service, outlines a six lesson course developed to train local library personnel (See "Information Unlimited!" p. 320, reprinted from News Notes of California Libraries (Summer, 1963, vol. 58, no. 3) by the N.Y. State Library). It is suggested that such a course could be administered by the System's Reference Coordinator, either as a correspondence course, or through intensive instruction with the personnel in their own libraries through a series of planned visits for this purpose. The course described in the article is probably well-suited to the needs of the Ramapo Catskill Library System.

Objective 1a of Statement #1 deals with strengthening of book collections. This must be accomplished at two levels: by the RCLS Service Center staff, and by the member libraries.

A) RCLS SERVICE CENTER STAFF

It appeared to this surveyor that there was not sufficient differentiation between the types of materials purchased by the System staff from CBA funds, and materials purchased from the System's funds for the "Rotating Collection"; and further, there was insufficient coordination between the staff at Newburgh (the designated Central Reference Library) and the System staff in the selection of books purchased from CBA funds to be deposited in Newburgh. Further, there was no clear-cut procedure or policy concerning the types of materials selected by various RCLS staff members for inclusion in the "Rotating Collection". It is essential that there be greater cooperation between the staff at Newburgh and RCLS on the selection of CBA books for deposit in Newburgh, in order to avoid excessive duplication, and to insure that CBA purchases are not made for materials that should be purchased by Newburgh itself from its own funds. It is strongly recommended that the type of materials purchased from CBA funds be higher-level, more scholarly materials than normally would be purchased by the small public library, and that greater emphasis

be given to selection of materials from other than current reviewing sources (such as Subject Guide to Books in Print, Harvard Guide, University of Michigan shelflist, etc.). During the course of this survey, the Rockland County public libraries compiled a list of their periodical holdings; an examination of this list indicates the need for more backfiles, and it is recommended that more periodicals on microfilm be purchased for use throughout the System (See Table #11 for list of current microfilm holdings in System service area).

It is further recommended that the "Rotating Collection" be renamed the Loan Collection, and that there be greater duplication of materials within that collection, keyed to seasonal demands at the local libraries by students and adults:

PROPOSED TYPES OF PURCHASES FOR CBA & LOAN COLLECTIONS

CBA	LOAN
000-099- bibliographies	
100's - 131, 132, 136, 137, 140-190	133; 134; 138; 139
200's - except as noted for Loan Collection	220 (material on Bible and Dead Sea scrolls); 240's; 290-293
300's - except as noted for Loan Collection	301.42; 309; 325-327; 329; popular type books in 340-343; 364; 367; popular items in 370's, 398
400's - except as noted for Loan Collection	popular foreign language phrase books, such as Berlitz guides
500's - except as noted for Loan Collection	popular type books in 510's, 520's, 530's, 540's, 571's, 574's, 578's, 581's, 591's, and 598's.
600's - except as noted for Loan Collection, but books on theory in 621, 691-2, 697	popular type books in 612-613's, 616, 629, 632, 635, 636, 641, 643-646, 653, 655, 688.7, 693-696, 697-8.
700's - except as noted for Loan Collection, with emphasis on 700-708, 709, 711, 713-719, 720.9, 721, 722-728.9, 730.9-735, 752-758.9, 759, 760's, 780-789 (omitting 784's), and 792	popular type books in 712's, 736-739, 740-749, 750-751, 771-779, 784, 790's
800's - except as noted for Loan Collection	808's- items listed in Granger and Wilson indexes; duplication of standard, lower-level critical materials in 810-813's, and 820-823's.

CBA	LOAN
900's - except as noted for Loan Collection	popular type books in 913's, standing orders for travel books in 914-919 on every other year basis Fiction- retrospective purchases based on selections from Fiction Catalog and Booklist

*

B) MEMBER LIBRARIES

There is need for strengthening of local library book collections, both in terms of quality and quantity of materials. The libraries whose holdings were checked against the Standard Catalog, 1959-1963 were judged to have "better" book collections. While the 2,874 entries should not be regarded as the sole criterion of the extent or effectiveness of a library's book collection, the findings shown in Table #9 would seem to indicate that there should be some improvements not only in the collections of these libraries which are regarded as "better", but in most of the other libraries as well (see also Table #10 for holdings of certain other libraries checked against 2 lists of 205 titles). While Tables #1-2 indicate general increases by most libraries in the amounts expended for library materials from 1960 to 1964, current per-capita expenditures are not generally sufficient, in view of the 31% increase in book prices since 1957-1959 (See Publishers' Weekly, January 18, 1965, p. 83), to have kept pace with general population increases. The RCLS staff and Board have been aware of this, and have instituted a book grant program to encourage purchases not only of Standard Catalog items, but of reference, young adult and children's books. However, in view of the serious under-financing of most of the member libraries, this program in and of itself cannot remedy the deficiencies in the local libraries, which need to obtain and spend more local funds for books. Table #7 indicates the amount of money, by category, which a library would have to spend to purchase single-starred, double-starred, and unstarred items from the Standard Catalog, 1959-1963. Table #8 indicates the amounts of money which a library would have to spend to purchase items by category from the Fiction Catalog, and the Children's Catalog. Even at a 40% discount, the amounts of money required would be substantially more than many of the libraries normally spend, as indicated in Tables #1-2.

It is suggested that further book grants be made to libraries only on a matching basis - in order to receive a book grant of $1,000 (given to 6 libraries in the last year as a major reference grant), the library should be required to match the amount with local funds. The Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System has instituted a book grant plan, based on population served, average annual library expenditures, and hours of library service. That System receives, in addition to State aid, $24,597 from the two County governments. The Ramapo Catskill Library System currently receives $30,000 from Sullivan County to operate a bookmobile; Table #4 indicates that a levy of $41,531 in Orange County, and $19,141 in Rockland County would result in a 1¢ per $100 tax increase. However, since the System has not qualified for full book reimbursement under the incentive provision of the current State aid formula, it may be too early to approach the County governments for additional funds.

A flat incentive book grant to all of the member libraries of $500 each would seem to be well within the current financial capabilities of the System, and if matched by each of the 45 libraries, would result in an increase of $45,000 for library materials, and qualify the System for an increase in State aid under the book reimbursal factor of the current formula. A $1,000 increase ($500 in State aid, $500 in local funds) in expenditures for library materials would be a substantial benefit to the majority of libraries classified as Type 1 and 2 in Statement #2 ("Proposed Types of Libraries to be Developed in the Ramapo Catskill Library System"), and would enable them to make some fairly significant purchases of double and single-starred items in the categories listed in Tables #6-7-8. Along with the development of such incentive grants, it is recommended that the System staff develop a list of first, second, third and fourth priority purchases of items listed in the Standard Catalog series, as well as the ALA's Recommended Reference Books for the Small Library. Such a program implies closer coordination by the RCLS staff with the libraries in their purchasing. In the event that some libraries failed to match the grant, funds reserved for them should be diverted to other libraries which are willing to match additional grants.

5. THE PROBLEM OF A CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Many of the functions normally associated with a Central Reference Library are being performed at System Headquarters: maintenance of a Union Catalog, ready reference service by telephone, book selection for State-aid (CBA) purchases and handling of interlibrary loans.

If the local libraries increase expenditures for library materials as suggested in this report, and if the libraries are developed according to the types suggested in Statement #2, the location of the Central Reference Library is of little or no import, because the type of materials it will contain and which would be requested can be transported to the user in the existing delivery system.

It is felt that there would be some economy of operation, improved coordination, and somewhat better reference service available to the other than average library user doing higher level reference work, if the operation of the Headquarters could be housed in a Central Library, rather than separated as now.

At the present time, $400,000 in Federal Funds might be available to subsidize the construction of an adequate building- none exists in the entire Ramapo Catskill service area. In addition, there is an equity of $60,000 in the present wholly-owned headquarters building in Middletown. It would seem that now is the time for a decision to be made as to which library could house the additional headquarters function in a proposed new building. In and of itself, the construction of such a building will do little to improve existing problems of under-financing of the local member libraries- the additional staff, the added book stock, which will be required for such a building will tend to improve higher-level reference services.

There would seem to be a choice of three locations for such a facility: Newburgh, Thrall (Middletown), or Finkelstein Memorial (Spring Valley). However, none of the three have a definite time-table in proceeding to meet their own needs. Logically, the System Board should be prepared to contribute to the cost of construction of such a building, since space at least equal to that now occupied by its headquarters in Middletown would be required to support future System operations, including storage of the Loan Collection (which will probably expand).

If the functions of a Central Library as expressed in Statement #2 ("Proposed Types of Libraries....") are accepted, and if the proposed Central Library is staffed in accordance with currently accepted standards to meet its own needs (see below), it is not anticipated that additional professional staff should be required to perform the reference functions expected of such a library. However, it may be that additional clerical staff would be required to handle increased circulation imposed by users from outside the Central Library's service area, but this is hardly likely if an efficient charging system is used. If the proposed Central Library does not accept the fact that trained professional staff should be on duty during most of the time that the library is open to the public, then such professional staff may have to be diverted from the Headquarters operation.

In a library like Newburgh, which technically serves over 65,000 people, and is the System's designated Central Library, there should be one full-time equivalent worker for each 2,500 people served, or 24 persons, of whom at least 7 would be professional librarians (1/3 professional staff to 2/3 clerical staff[1]). While such a large staff can not be utilized in the currently cramped quarters, the construction of an adequate, attractive building should bring an increase in use which will justify such a staff, particularly if the book budget is increased.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the System Board of Trustees come to grips with the problem of integrating the Headquarters operation with a Central Library, in accordance with the principles expressed in Guidelines for Public Library System Reference Service (N.Y. State Library, 1963). Failure to do so will not necessarily be fatal, but such integration will help to improve reference service through better utilization of existing professional staff employed by RCLS and the Central Library.

[1]Public Library Service, American Library Association, 1956, p.43. J.L. Wheeler points out that "...despite the 1956 recommendation of one staff member per 2,500 population, the 1960 figures for 42 large libraries (cities of over 30,000) show that 16 already had one staff member (total staff) for less than 2,000 population. The 1956 A.L.A. recommendation that one-third the total staff (not counting building staff) be professionals (item 107) has been overtaken by an average 42 per cent in these 42 large libraries and 47 per cent and 49 per cent in excellent systems like Indianapolis and Brooklyn's." (Practical Administration of Public Libraries, Harper, 1962, p. 173).

6. STANDARDS

Throughout this report there is frequent reference to the terms "goals" and "standards". Recommendations were made concerning budget needs, requirements for minimum book stocks, seating capacity, and plant facilities. To some trustees, it may not appear reasonable to recommend that three libraries in Rockland County, King's Daughters, Rose Memorial, and Tomkins Cove between them should provide 90 seats and a minimum of 50,666 books, while the Finkelstein Memorial Library should provide 120 seats and a minimum of 90,000 books; or that the Goshen Historical Society and Library should provide 70 seats and a minimum of 26,348 volumes, while the Thrall Library, serving a population four times more than Goshen should only provide a little more than twice the seats and three times the book stock. These recommendations are based on standards. It may be that these standards should be adjusted to meet special situations in the Ramapo Catskill Library System, but they are generally regarded as minimum. In any event, greater attention must be paid to standards and it is suggested that every trustee of a member library become more familiar with J.L. Wheeler's Practical Administration of Public Libraries, particularly chapters 7,8 and 25 ("Library Finances", "Research, Statistics, Standards, Surveys", and "Running a Small Library...."), and chapter 33 ("Administrative Aspects of Building Care and Building Projects"). Another important reference is Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries: Guidelines Toward Achieving the Goals of Public Library Service (American Library Association, 1962). It has been distributed to all member libraries by RCLS, and contains valuable data on recommended staffing, size of book collections, etc.

At the beginning of this report, the question was stated: How can the libraries of the Ramapo Catskill Library System meet the reference needs of present and future clientele? It must be said that these needs can be met only by seeking more money to buy books, hire additional staff, and by working out a plan of service where each library has a clear-cut, objective relationship with other members of the Ramapo Catskill Library System, and coordinates its budgetary needs with the services it should legitimately expect from the RCLS Service Center.

Unless the member library boards are prepared to seek sufficient additional funds from local governments as recommended in this report, reference needs of present and future clientele will not be adequately met, and the only other alternative would be to seek County-wide financial support for all libraries in each County.

No more appropriate conclusion to this survey can be found than the following statements in Wheeler's book:

'.... For its own good the library needs to be a part of the financial structure of the town or city government. A 1946 survey showed that less than a third of the people know anything about the sources of the adequacy of library revenues.

....

'The A.L.A. Cost of Library Service in 1959, supplement to its Public Library Service, 1956, states that $3.50 per capita is needed "to achieve minimum standards in more or less typical communities of 100,000 population. Smaller places will need more". Assuming even $3.50 per capita as a reasonable minimum support, the library budget forms a small dollar total, a small percentage, of the local government budget. Many libraries now receive more than $3.50 per capita in tax funds, and most library building bond issues have been approved by large majorities of citizen votes. As Leigh notes under the heading "The Library's Fiscal Insignificance," [Public Library in the United States, 1950, p. 137-140], support (in 1950) was less than 1 per cent of the total budgets for public services and little more than 2 per cent of public school budgets, about 2 cents out of the municipal tax dollar, compared for example with 4 cents for public recreation.

'The prevalence of poor library support has no sound or logical cause except failure of the trustees to compel better support. Tax money goes to meet those needs which people, or more accurately the public officials, consider important. Few would stand up at a public meeting and say, "I am against libraries." It is a question what a population wishes to do with its money. Indifference of voters to the library is due in part to lack of understanding of library services and needs; for this the library is responsible, even though Deily found a slight correlation between the general economic ability of cities and towns of over 100,000 (i.e., their per-capita purchasing power and tax basis), their current municipal expenditures and the library appropriation.

'The chief influences in good or poor support, transcending comparative economic ability, may be pinned down to (1) determined effort by library officers in some communities to keep library services and needs continuously before the public and the appropriating boards; (2) the initiative, resourcefulness and persistence of the librarian and trustees in pressing for funds; (3) very often the personal attitude of municipal officers toward the library, the board or the librarian; and (4) the rating which the library has in the public mind as to its efficiency and economy. As a leading jurist said: "Library officials have too much of an inferiority complex in asking for funds".

'Library thinking and planning has to be in terms of budget. Better support is a chief incentive for trustees to overlook their separatist attitudes about their local library and press forward with others to take advantage of books, guidance and services from larger and better regional units .... The small-town or city library, operating on its own, runs up a far higher cost to assembly a book collection and staff, in proportion to its volume of service, than the large city or system.

The compelling force of this argument leads to a policy and a program which will extricate the small library from its local pride, prerogatives and poverty, and integrate it with a larger and more powerful system. However, mere size and mere combination do not automatically assure economy; it has to be sought and fought for inside the library.' (Practical Administration of Public Libraries, p.114-116)

7. SUMMARY OF MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve information services to member library patrons in the Ramapo Catskill Library System, the following should be done:

1) Libraries should be grouped by type, and local objectives developed for each library should be related to minimum service levels for that type of library (See Statement # 1, Objectives 1a, 1b, 2a, and 2c; and Statement # 2).

2) Certain libraries should be encouraged to work together to seek increased tax support from larger governmental units, and to employ a professionally-trained librarian to coordinate the services of these libraries (See Statement # 1, Objective 2d; and Statement # 3).

3) All libraries should be encouraged to seek increased tax support (See Statement # 1, Objective 2d, and Statement # 2).

4) Priority should be given to the training of non-professional staff members in local libraries (See Statement # 1, Objective 1c).

5) There should be greater differentiation between the types of materials purchased by the System from C.B.A. funds, books purchased for the loan collection, and materials purchased by the member libraries (See Statement # 1, Objective 1a, and page 18).

6) Book grants should be made to member libraries on a matching basis, in order to encourage greater local expenditures for library materials, as well as to qualify the System for an increase in State aid under the book reimbursal factor of the current State aid formula (See page 20).

7) The Headquarters operation should be integrated with a central library (See page 22).

STATEMENT #1

PROPOSED OBJECTIVES AND RELATED POLICIES OF THE RCLS SERVICE CENTER

OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION
1. To assist member libraries to provide improved library services to their communities by:	
a) strengthening book collections	a) Through its consultant services, to advise member library boards and staffs on basic book selection policies, and to recommend per-capita book expenditure standards as goals for budget planning. This includes book selection advice, bibliographical aids, and appraisals of collections (including weeding).
b) improvement of public services	b) By means of planned visits with library boards and staffs, to acquaint boards and staffs with the range of services normally available from libraries, and to recommend service priorities for libraries of various sizes. As necessary, to evaluate existing services and aid in the establishment of new ones.
c) training staff in the use of library materials	c) Provide on-the-job training as necessary to individuals or to staff groups in the use of reference material, and develop a correspondence course for use as an on-going training device to insure continuity of service despite staff changes in local libraries.
2. To assist member library boards and staffs to plan and budget for sound library programs, and to achieve the best possible tax support which will provide economical service at the least cost to the most people.	a) By means of planned visits with member library boards, to assist in the adoption of written objectives and policies for each library.
	b) As necessary, to advise member library boards in the preparation of budgets.
	c) Encourage member library boards to develop long-range plans for improvement of library service in their communities.

PROPOSED OBJECTIVES AND RELATED POLICIES OF THE
RCLS SERVICE CENTER

(CONTINUED)

OBJECTIVES	IMPLEMENTATION
	d) Urge member library boards to seek more local tax support, preferably from the largest unit of local government, and where necessary, to coordinate efforts of more than one board where the largest governmental unit would have more than one board seeking funds.
	e) Urge boards of member association libraries to convert to public library status, and assist as necessary.
3. To assist member libraries to improve their physical plants to provide better service.	a) Upon request, to further evaluate the adequacy of member libraries' buildings and equipment.
	b) Advise member libraries on the selection of sites, planning of new buildings, remodeling or additions to old buildings, and adapting buildings for library use. Where necessary, to provide specialized consultant help if a problem cannot be handled by existing RCLS consultant staff.
4. To assist member library boards in furthering objectives of providing better local library services, by gaining increased local financial support.	a) With member library boards, plan community surveys to determine community needs and attitudes toward existing library service.
	b) Provide public relations consultant services to: 1) make existing services better known to public; 2) publicize the local library's requirements to enable it to provide better service to its community; 3) stimulate local library use and awareness of wider services available through participation in RCLS.

STATEMENT # 2

PROPOSED TYPES OF LIBRARIES TO BE DEVELOPED IN THE RAMAPO CATSKILL LIBRARY SYSTEM

TYPE 1: Community Library- an independently chartered unit, or a branch of a chartered library, open at least 8 hours per week. It provides a link within the system of library services, between the small community or neighborhood, and the more extended services and resources available from district or reference centers. It serves a population of less than 4,000, but spends a minimum of $2.00 per capita yearly for materials. It maintains a small reference collection, a limited range of materials from the Standard Catalog series, and refers students requiring more than self-help to district or reference centers. A Community Library concentrates on providing children and adults with recreational materials.

TYPE 2: District Library- an independently chartered unit, or a branch of a chartered unit, open at least 20 hours per week. It provides a somewhat greater range of materials than a community library, with a somewhat larger reference collection. It has a yearly budget of at least $4.00 per capita, has paid staff, and spends $2.00 per capita per year for materials. Its staff, while not professionally trained, can assist students and has the ability to identify more advanced needs and refer them for prompt help to a Reference Center or a Central Library.

TYPE 3: Reference Center- an independently chartered unit serving a population of at least 8,000 with a minimum book collection of 10,000 volumes. Under the direction of a full-time professional librarian, it spends at least $4.00 per capita per year for library materials and services. Its collection has as full a range of materials from the Standard Catalog series as possible, and it maintains a reference collection consisting of most items in the ALA's Suggested Reference Books.

TYPE 4: Regional Library- an independently chartered unit serving a population of at least 25,000, with a minimum book collection of 50,000 volumes. Fully-trained professional staff are on duty during most times this library is open. It maintains a complete selection of materials from the Standard Catalog series, subscribes to at least 150 magazine titles, has a microfilm reader and some film, and a wide range of indexes and bibliographical aids available as keys to materials which may be obtained from other sources, such as the State Library. It spends at least $4.00 per capita per year for library services and materials. It maintains a highly developed reference collection . consisting of materials not normally available in the Reference Centers or District Libraries, and its staff handles telephone reference services from the other libraries.

STATEMENT # 2 - CONTINUED

EXAMPLES OF PROPOSED TYPES OF LIBRARIES

TYPE 1: Community Library: Bloomingburg, Callicoon, Central Valley, Chester, Cragsmoor, Eldred, Florida, Goshen, Grahamsville, Greenwood Lake, Highland Mills, Livingston Manor, Montgomery, Mountainville, Piermont, Pine Bush, Roscoe, Stony Point, Tomkins Cove, Valley Cottage, Wallkill and Washingtonville. Most of Orangetown group.

TYPE 2: District Libraries: Cornwall, Haverstraw, Highland Falls, Liberty, Monroe, Nanuet, New City, Tuxedo Park, Walden, Warwick, and West Nyack. One of Orangetown.

TYPE 3: Reference Centers: Ellenville, Nyack, Pearl River, Port Jervis, and Suffern. Monticello (Crawford Free) if it joins RCLS.

TYPE 4: Regional Libraries: Thrall, Newburgh, Finkelstein Memorial.

NOTE: Under this type of arrangement, book selection for the RCLS Loan Collection would tend to supplement the type of non-fiction material which would be purchased by the Reference Centers and District Libraries, with less emphasis on purchase of adult fiction, except for adults using Sullivan County bookmobile. The Loan Collection would also have duplication of many materials in seasonal demand by adults or students. CBA purchases would be of the type not normally purchased, even by the Regional Libraries, with emphasis on microfilm as well as book materials.

STATEMENT # 3

PROPOSED JOB DESCRIPTION FOR POSITION TITLE "COORDINATOR OF LIBRARY SERVICES"

This is a professional position, requiring a fifth year degree in library science and potential for provisional or permanent certification as a professional librarian by the Library Extension Division of the N.Y. State Library. May be under Civil Service if employing library is a municipal or school district unit.

In a specific geographic locale served by more than one library, the coordinator is usually employed by the library serving the largest populance or minor political or civil subdivision within that locale. The function of the coordinator is to act as consultant to the various library boards, assisting in the planning of library programs and services offered by the various libraries within the locale, and coordinating the activities of the various libraries with each other and with the Ramapo Catskill Library System:

a) Plans and recommends to the various library boards the implementation of various services; advises on standards of service; evaluates effectiveness of existing programs, services and staff performance, and makes recommendations for improvement.

b) Trains staff of various libraries in the philosophy and techniques of library work; advises on book selection as necessary, and evaluates existing book collections in order to make recommendations for improvement and for budgetary purposes.

c) Establishes and maintains good working relationships with adult service organizations in the locale or area, including civic, educational and social groups; establishes and maintains contacts with schools in the locale or area, in order to develop to the fullest possible extent a program of cooperative library services.

d) Participates in System meetings; conducts conferences with staffs of various libraries to advise them on latest developments in library service at System, regional, State and national levels; meets with boards of various libraries in locale as required.

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RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PROFESSIONAL SALARY (from NYLA Bulletin, April-June, 1965)

"The establishment of a salary schedule for a position, whether it be in industry or government, must follow the basic economic principle of supply and demand ....

"The number of positions for professional librarians far exceeds the number of available trained personnel. This condition will exist for many years to come. ....Each municipality will face stiff competition for the limited number of library school graduates. The recent federal aid to libraries legislation will aggravate this condition.

....

"In March, 1965, a survey of salaries paid to recent graduates of 14 library schools... shows that the average salary offered these graduates was $6,050. This average represents an increase of over $400 when compared to a similar study done in 1964.

"....The current rates set in 1964 for beginning librarians in Federal service is $6,050; in New York State this salary is $6,180. The New York City libraries are offering $6,290 annually and most large libraries are offering amounts close to this figure....

"....It is the considered judgment of the Personnel Administration Committee that the recommended minimum beginning salary of a professional librarian without experience should be $6,400 in 1966."

TABLE # 1

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES BY RCLS MEMBER LIBRARIES,
1960 and 1964

LIBRARY	BOOK STOCK ADDITIONS 1960	1964	TOTAL BOOK STOCK 1960	1964	EXPEND FOR MATERIALS 1960	1964	ALL EXPENDITURES 1960	1964	AMT REC'D IN TAXES 1960	1964
(Orange City)										
Central V	290	433	5301	5245	$ 717	$ 813	$1393	$1317	$ 750	$ 750
Chester	365	468	8477	5780	541	849	1862	2546	1500	1800
Cornwall	755	1044	13402	14517	1357	2406	7389	10430	7000	9550
Florida	572	520	3659	5618	647	951	1082	2579	950	3519
Green L	253	344	4721	4531	520	819	3445	4682	3250	4072
High Fls	1355	1322	13723	14641	1913	4279	12780	19670	9500	14000
High M	237	396	4745	3609	588	709	1229	1846	1100	1810
Thrall	3170	2992	28310	34480	10914	15262	56584	65591	55800	64800
Monroe	643	1002	6774	11491	551	1968	5035	11214	6000	8000
Newburgh	3895	5039	43603	56267	15402	14722	85050	119682	40000	60000
Pine Bush	447	324	7278	7836	1019	779	1914	2106	1400	2000
Port Jer	1656	1812	21129	26403	3778	5017	23539	29051	23700	27030
Tuxedo Pk	500	1543	14486	14706	912	1340	10972	11233	7600	9500
Walden	1218	482	13489	12616	1731	2336	7902	11062	5800	6400
Washington	594	695	9415	9480	860	1564	3269	7249	2137	6109
(Rockld City)										
Blauvelt	845	1300	3724	6532	967	2500	2554	28155*	900	6220
Nanuet	4614	1351	6146	12701	12533	8000	25695	26001	29585	25500
New City	1119	1458	6302	8617	2036	3810	6113	15207	5250	26445
Spring V	1176	6928	9863	21520	3131	20060	16415	82197	15750	125205
Suffern	1959	2285	12528	15714	2717	5475	11813	19893	11100	14000
Tappan	764	1516	6571	10284	356	1675	1057	10286	0	5180
Tomkins C	225	526	4286	4895	537	986	1776	4810	1700	1000
Valley C	665	747	4042	5090	341	855	1657	2858	0	500
West Nyack	2780	1537	4175	7876	744	4156	6835	14390	5250	15500
(Sullivan City)										
Callicoon	195	267	4076	5294	255	556	1318	1742	300	300
Eldred	139	225	17344	16950	217	298	1425	1906	1040	1500
Grahamsville	79	372	4724	5042	32	372	695	2042	350	1475
Liberty	361	719	5735	7106	751	2884	4610	9086	4200	8880
Living Manor	283	335	3612	2942	507	993	1821	2283	500	1500
Roscoe	103	213	2606	2499	235	385	577	942	300	500
(Ulster City)										
Cragsmoor	233	210	6129	4797	265	323	840	1451	0	0
Ellenville	3225	2875	20399	27428	9540	11473	33929	49811	32805	48006
Wallkill	505	673	3405	4823	291	936	1074	3392	0	0

*includes capital expenditure of 24,314

Source: Annual reports of the libraries submitted to the Library Extension Division, N.Y. State Library (recapitulated in Public and Association Libraries Statistics, 1960; data for 1964 obtained from RCLS files)

TABLE # 2

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES BY RCLS MEMBER LIBRARIES WHICH JOINED AFTER 1960, FOR 1960 AND 1964

LIBRARY	BOOK STOCK ADDITIONS 1960	1964	TOTAL BOOK STOCK 1960	1964	EXPEND FOR MATERIALS 1960	1964	ALL EXPENDITURES 1960	1964	AMT REC'D IN TAXES 1960	1964
(Orange City)										
Goshen	299	364	10077	10449	$ 615	$ 905	$ 3983	$5155	$ 2700	$3700
Montgomery	524	1385	4980	4377	672	1036	1590	2329	2000	2000
Mountainville	138	223	3816	3713	233	226	449	555	112	150
Warwick	492	372	no ind	12852	1665	1253	5973	7904	2137	3000
(Rockld City)										
Haverstraw	796	348	7216	6531	820	844	4941	4420	4000	4000
Nyack	475	552	25992	28882	1547	1665	13861	16705	12170	10400
Orangeburg		1104		4724		5100		8075		6283
Palisades	462	911	8953	8728	1269	2491	3255	18346	0	3580
Pearl River	1219	2089	13408	14401	2808	9084	14187	26348	15322	39000
Piermont	250	764	7395	4629	372	696	795	2359	600	1500
Stony Pt	269	662	3638	4954	624	1249	1964	3208	0	0
(Sullivan City)										
Bloomingburg	101	151	2812	2030	335	137	476	384	100	100

Source: Annual reports of the libraries submitted to the Library Extension Division, N.Y. State Library (recapitulated in Public and Association Libraries Statistics, 1960; data for 1964 obtained from RCLS files)

TABLE # 3

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES, 1960 AND 1964, CRAWFORD FREE LIBRARY, MONTICELLO

Crawford	494	741	10628	13510	1471	2771	10344	16290	7100	12600

Source: Annual report submitted to Library Extension Division, N.Y. State Library (recapitulated in Public and Association Libraries Statistics , 1960; data for 1964 from Library Extension Division files)

TABLE # 4

GENERAL COUNTY DATA, RCLS SERVICE AREA

COUNTY	POPULATION* 1960	AREA*	ASSESSED VALUATION**	AMT TO RAISE 1¢/$100 TAX
Orange	183,784 205,000[1]	829 sq mi	$415,316,696	$41,531
Rockland	162,029 177,000[2]	178 sq mi	$191,414,428	$19,141
Sullivan	45,272 47,184[3]	986 sq mi	$125,032,308	$12,503
Ulster				
Towns of				
Shawangunk	4,604	57 sq mi	$ 4,569,235	$ 456
Wawarsing	11,425	132 sq mi	15,122,474	1,512
Denning	215	107 sq mi	403,577	40
Gardiner	1,660	44 sq mi	1,029,603	102
Hardenburgh	252	85 sq mi	557,741	55
Rochester	3,012	88 sq mi	4,607,850	460

*Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control. Special Report on Municipal Affairs by the State Comptroller (fiscal year 1963). Albany, 1964. Table 4.

**Source: Advance data obtained from Bureau of Statistical Services, Division of Municipal Affairs, Department of Audit and Control (to be published in Special Report on Municipal Affairs.... (fiscal year 1964) available in September, 1965).

[1]Source: Oral report by staff member, Orange County Planning Department, Goshen, of preliminary tabulation, special Federal census, 1965.

[2]Source: Rockland County Data Book, 1965. Rockland County Planning Board, New City, N.Y.

[3]Source: N.Y. State. Department of Commerce. Business Fact Book, 1964 supplement. Albany, 1964, p. 6.

TABLE # 5

PROJECTED POPULATION, ORANGE AND ROCKLAND COUNTIES*

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Orange	183,784	205,000	235,000	270,000	310,000	395,000
Rockland	162,029	177,000	245,000	310,000	340,000	350,000

*Source: Regional Plan Association. Spread City.... 1960-1985. The Association, 1962 (Bulletin 100), p. 36, Table 5.

TABLE # 6

PERCENTAGE INCREASES, 1960-1964, BY ORIGINAL RCLS MEMBER LIBRARIES*

1) Hours of service, 211 - 772 (270%); 2) Registered borrowers, 30,842 - 67,671 (119%); 3) Book holdings, 73,154 - 324,179 (343%); 4) All materials, 80,703 - 359,346 (345%); 5) Books added, 7,333 - 35,130 (379%); 6) Books loaned, 282,096 - 855,331 (203%)1 7) Materials lent on interlibrary loan, 592 - 5607 (847%); 8) Expenditures for books, $42,656 - $76,895 (80%); Total expenditures, $187,739 - $388,971 (101%); 10) Local tax support, $216,234 - $275,517 (27%).

*Source: Comparison of annual reports submitted to Library Extension Division, N.Y. State Library. (Data for 1964 from RCLS files).

TABLE # 7

ANALYSIS OF COST BY DEWEY CATEGORY, TO PURCHASE ALL ITEMS IN STANDARD CATALOG, 1959-1963

CATEGORY	NUMBER		LIST PRICE	40% DISCOUNT	AVERAGE COST PER CATEGORY	
					List	Discounted
000	29	**	$ 227.15	$ 136	$7.82	$ 4.69
	28	*	225.25	135	8.03	4.81
	74		424.45	254	5.72	3.43
100	4	**	24.25	14	3.50	2.10
	17	*	155.90	93	9.17	5.50
	113		357.35	214	3.16	1.90
200	19	**	174.40	104	9.17	5.50
	31	*	165.25	99	5.33	3.20
	128		667.80	401	5.20	3.12
300	42	**	281.13	169	6.69	4.01
	92	*	480.25	288	5.22	3.13
	276		1,521.29	913	5.50	3.30
400	8	**	109.15	65	13.64	8.18
	8	*	64.95	39	8.11	4.88
	34		209.75	125	6.17	3.70
500	19	**	366.43	220	1.93	1.15
	80	*	564.97	339	7.06	4.20
	180		1,210.47	726	6.72	4.03
600	21	**	188.75	113	8.95	5.37
	73	*	528.97	317	7.25	4.35
	320		1,956.02	1,173	6.10	3.66
700	26	**	214.50	129	8.25	4.95
	62	*	557.85	335	8.99	5.39
	279		2,318.84	1,391	8.30	4.98
800	33	**	241.75	145	7.33	4.40
	52	*	362.15	217	6.96	4.18
	207		984.36	590	4.75	2.85
900	68	**	752.50	452	11.07	6.64
	120	*	904.20	542	7.53	4.52
	428		3,067.68	1,840	7.17	4.30

TABLE # 8

ANALYSIS OF COST OF PURCHASES OF TITLES IN FICTION CATALOG, 1960-1963, AND CHILDREN'S CATALOG, 1961-1963

A) FICTION CATALOG	TITLES LISTED	LIST PRICE	COST AT 40% DISCOUNT
1960	4,097	$ 7,249	$ 4,350
double-starred	464	841	504
single-starred	922	1,196	717
1961 supplement	380	$ 1,545	$ 927
double-starred	41	172	103
single-starred	83	324	195
1962 supplement	265	$ 1,187	$ 712
double-starred	28	162	98
single-starred	55	212	128
1963 supplement	268	1,190	714
double-starred	27	188	113
single-starred	61	281	169

B) CHILDREN'S CATALOG	TITLES LISTED	LIST PRICE	COST AT 40% DISCOUNT
1961	3,310	$ 6,475	$ 3,885
double-starred	370	942	565
single-starred	731	1,755	1,228
1962 supplement	363	$ 1,171	$ 703
double-starred	39	130	78
single-starred	74	238	142
1963 supplement	257	$ 894	$ 536
double-starred	33	115	69
single-starred	66	226	136

NOTE: From January 1, 1964 through December 15, 1964, there were a total of 345 adult fiction and non-fiction titles recommended by the Booklist for purchase by the small library; and 140 children's titles. The list price for the adult recommendations was $1659; for the children's recommendations, $502. A library purchasing all the titles recommended in both categories would have had to expend $995 and $301 respectively, assuming a 40% discount.

TABLE # 9

COMPARISON OF STANDARD CATALOG SUPPLEMENT (1959-1963) TITLES HELD BY THE PEARL RIVER, NEW CITY, NANUET, SPRING VALLEY AND SUFFERN LIBRARIES[1]

Titles in 1959-1963 SC			Pearl River			New City			Nanuet			Nyack			Spring Valley			Suffern		
	*	**		*	**		*	**		*	**		*	**		*	**		*	**
-000-																				
74	28	32	5	1	5	7	5	18	5	2	4	2	0	2	12	12	24	7	6	22
-100-																				
113	17	4	7	3	2	7	6	2	12	5	2	3	2	1	16	8	3	6	7	4
-200-																				
128	31	19	13	8	10	5	4	6	8	4	4	4	5	5	17	10	13	10	13	17
-300-																				
276	92	42	49	28	20	37	28	25	45	34	23	15	17	15	78	48	33	52	47	32
-400-																				
34	8	8	6	2	7	5	2	2	6	1	5	2	1	2	10	4	6	5	4	5
-500-																				
180	80	19	20	23	10	25	18	13	29	25	14	11	13	11	39	32	13	31	29	12
-600-																				
320	73	21	48	22	12	44	15	16	39	20	13	17	10	5	88	39	15	35	17	10
-700-																				
279	62	26	34	17	10	31	15	13	42	16	10	8	3	6	54	27	14	25	14	11
-800-																				
207	52	33	32	20	17	31	15	15	32	13	13	37	13	13	50	29	24	53	33	23
-900-																				
428	120	68	110	61	42	109	51	50	121	49	37	61	40	33	147	71	51	117	70	59
TOTAL																				
2039	563	272	324	185	150	301	159	160	339	169	125	160	104	93	511	280	196	341	240	195

NOTE: A library purchasing all double-starred items, which list at $2580, would have to spend $1548; a library purchasing all single-starred items which list at $4009, would have to spend $2405; a library purchasing the 2039 unstarred items which list at $12,718, would have to spend $7,630. There figures assume a maximum discount of 40%, which would not always apply to items such as dictionaries, art books, ALA publications, encyclopedias, etc.

[1]The Standard Catalog Supplement from which each library was checked, was returned to that library for its own use.

TABLE #10

COMPARISION OF SUGGESTED REFERENCE BOOKS AND SPECIAL LIST TITLES HELD BY SELECTED RCLS LIBRARIES

LIBRARY	SUGGESTED REFERENCE BOOKS - (178 titles)	SPECIAL RCLS LIST - (27 titles)
Cornwall (Town Hall)	85	4
Ellenville	123	18
Florida	36	3
Goshen	59	7
Greenwood Lake	46	6
Haverstraw	45	1
Liberty	99	11
Montgomery	45	4
Port Jervis	102	12
Rose Memorial (Stony Point)	71	8
Tomkins Cove	91	9
Josephine Louise (Walden)	90	11

NOTE: The lists indicating the Wilson catalog series subscribed to by these and certain other selected libraries are on file at RCLS headquarters.

TABLE # 11

MICROFILM HOLDINGS OF LIBRARIES IN RAMAPO CATSKILL LIBRARY SYSTEM SERVICE AREA

1) Newburgh Free Library:

N.Y. Times, 1939-date*; Current History, 1954-1961; NEA Journal, 1955-1961; Saturday Review, 1950-1960; School and Society, 1933-1934; 1952-1961; Senior Scholastic, 1954-1961; Time, 1923-1960; and U.S. News, 1950-1961.

2) Finkelstein Memorial (Spring Valley) plans to acquire:

Atlantic Monthly, 1949-date; America, 1949-date; Business Week, 1949-date; Current History, 1941-date; Harpers, 1949-date; Life, (no dates given); Nation, 1949-date; New Republic, 1953-date; Newsweek, 1949-date; Saturday Review, 1924-date; Science, 1958-date; Science Newsletter, 1954-date; Scientific American, 1954-date; Senior Scholastic, 1949-date; and U.S. News, 1933-date.

3) Rockland County Community College Library:

American Journal of Physics, 1960-1963; Atlantic Monthly, 1950-1959; Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 1960-1963; Business Week, 1960-1963; Christian Century, 1963; College and Research Libraries, 1960-1963; Commonwealth, 1959-1963; Current History, 1960-1963; Foreign Affairs, 1949-1963; Fortune, 1960-1962; Harpers, 1950-1959; Harvard Business Review, 1960-1963; Journal of Marketing, 1959-1963; Life, 1957-1962; Nation, 1960-1962; New Republic, 1960-1962; N.Y. Times, 1880-1909, 1954-date; New Yorker, 1959-1963; Saturday Review, 1939-1963; Science, 1960-1963; Science Newsletter, 1960-1963; Scientific American, 1950-1959; Time, 1957-1963; U.S. News, 1957-1963.

4) Orange County Community College Library:

Antioch Review, 1956-date; Business Week, 1962-date; Christian Century, 1962-date; Fortune, 1962-date; Kenyon Review, 1949-date; Life, 1962-date; New Yorker, 1961-date; N.Y. Times Book Review, 1950-date; Poetry, 1912-date; Saturday Evening Post, 1962-date; U.S. News, 1962-date; Vital Speeches, 1961-date.

*Thrall Library (Middletown) has N.Y. Times from 1939-1956; RCLS headquarters has N.Y. Times, 1851-1938.

NOTE: A union list of periodicals held by libraries in Rockland County is now maintained at RCLS headquarters.

TABLE # 12

ROCKLAND COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

LOCALE & SQ MILES	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	1963	LIBRARY CONTRIBUTED TO[3]	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	PER CAP TAX EXP
Ramapo C.S.D. #2	$72,049,045		40,000**	Finkelstein Mem	$125,205	.1737	$ 7,204	$3.05
Town of Haverstraw 23.2	$ 7,796,355	16,132	17,538	King's Daughters	$ 1,000	.0128	$ 779	$ .057
Village of Haverstraw 2.1	$ 7,492,467	5,771	5,959	King's Daughters	$ 3,000	.0400	$ 749	$ .5034
Town of Clarkstown 41.6	$59,866,025	33,196	42,749	Nanuet Public	$ 500	.0083	$ 5,986	$ .0011
Clarkstown-Orangetown S.D.#8	$19,216,034		7,690**	Nanuet Public	$25,000	.1301	$ 1,921	$3.25
Town of Clarkstown 41.6	$59,866,025	33,196	42,749	New City Free	$ 500	.0083	$ 5,986	$ .0011
Clarkstown C.S.D. #1	$44,597,389@		36,000#	New City Free	$25,944	.0581	$ 4,459	$ .72
Orangetown S.D. #8	$19,072,917@		13,108**	Pearl River Pub	$39,000	.2045	$ 1,907	$2.975
Village of Nyack 0.8	$ 9,990,320	6,062	5,968	Nyack Library	$ 6,750	.0675	$ 999	$1.13
Village of South Nyack 0.7	$ 3,893,205	3,113	3,296	Nyack Library	$ 1,575	.0404	$ 389	$ .47
Village of Upper Nyack 0.8	$10,902,802	1,833	1,935	Nyack Library	$ 2,000	.0183	$ 1,090	$1.03
Village of Grandview 0.3	$ 823,734	330	342	Nyack Library	$ 75	.0914	$ 82	$ .219
Orangetown Library Dist	$17,000,000		20,000%	Orangetown Lib	$21,263	.1250	$ 1,700	$1.06
				Blauvelt	$6,220			
				Orangeburg	$6,283			
				Palisades	$3,580			
				Tappan	$5,180			
Village of Piermont 1.2	$ 2,771,354	1,906	1,878	Piermont Public	$ 1,500	.0541	$ 277	$ .7987

TABLE # 12 - CONTINUED

ROCKLAND COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

LOCALE & SQ MILES	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	POPULATION[2] 1963	LIBRARY CONTRIBUTED TO[3]	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	PER CAP TAX EXP
Town of Ramapo 61.3	$43,020,114	35,064	44,375	Suffern Free	$ 6,000	.0139	$ 4,302	$ .0969
Village of Suffern 1.9	$12,401,474	5,094	5,504	Suffern Free	$ 3,500	.0282	$ 1,240	$ .6359
Ramapo C.S.D. #1	$18,085,486		14,994#	Suffern Free	$ 4,000	.0221	$ 1,808	$ .2667
				Rose Memorial (Stony Point)	$ 0			
Tomkins Cove Lib Dist			1,000**	Tomkins Cove	$ 8,548			$8.54
Town of Ramapo	$59,866,025	33,196	42,749*	Valley Cottage	$ 500	.0083	$ 5,986	$ .0011
Town of Clarkstown 41.6	$59,866,025	33,196	42,749*	West Nyack Free	$ 500	.0083	$ 5,986	$ .0011
Clarkstown C.S.D. #1	$44,597,389@		36,000	West Nyack Free	$ 1,500	.0336	$ 4,459	$ .4166

[1]Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control. Special Report on Municipal Affairs by the State Comptroller (fiscal year 1963). Albany, 1964, Table 6, pp. 172-173, and Tables 4 and 5 as appropriate.

[2]Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control, op. cit. **Indicates estimate made by library itself. #Estimate based on maps of population distribution, 1960 in Rockland County Data Book, 1965, correlating pupil enrollment figures for 1962-1963 school year shown in Table 3 of N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control. Financial Data for School Districts in New York State year ending June 30, 1963, p. 65, and assuming public school enrollment represented 25% of total population. %Estimated by consultant.

[3]1964 financial reports submitted by libraries to Ramapo Catskill Library System.

@Advance data obtained from Bureau of Statistical Services, Division of Municipal Affairs, Department of Audit and Control, to be published in Special Report on Municipal Affairs.... available in September, 1965.

@@Estimated valuation based on levy of $.125 per $100; Library District appears to be contiguous with boundaries of South Orangetown 1 School District, but omitting Village of Piermont. School District's valuation for 1963-1964 was $20,963,431; Village of Piermont's valuation was $2,771,354.

TABLE # 13

ORANGE COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

LOCALE & SQ MILES	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1965[2]	LIBRARY CONTRIBUTED TO[3]	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	PER CAP TAX EXP
Town of Woodbury 37.3	$10,944,455	2,887	3,151*	Central Valley	$ 700	.0064	$ 1,094	$ .222
Town of Chester 25.3	$ 5,950,810	3,494	3,966*	Chester Free	$1,000	.0168	$ 595	$ .252
Village of Chester 1.2	$ 2,001,747	1,492	-	Chester Free	$ 800	.040	$ 200	$ .536
Cornwall C.S.D. #1	$19,363,055@			Cornwall Public	$8,700	.045	$ 1,936	
Town of Cornwall 28	$16,389,823	8,094	9,019*	Cornwall Public	$ 850	.005	$ 1,638	$ .009
Village of Florida 1.6	$ 1,648,991	1,550	1,729**	Florida Public	$ 900	.054	$ 164	$ .580
Town of Warwick 105.1	$28,157,563	12,551	14,496*	Florida Public	$ 750	.0026	$ 2,815	$ .051
S.D. #15 (Towns of Goshen & Warwick)	$ 5,051,734			Florida Public	$1,809	.0356	$ 505	
Town of Goshen 44.8	$22,159,379	6,835	7,528	Goshen Historical	$1,200	.0054	$ 2,215	$ .159
Village of Goshen 2.0	$10,186,600	3,906	-	Goshen Historical	$2,500	.024	$ 1,018	$ .640
Town of Warwick 105.1	$28,157,663	12,551	14,496*	Greenwood Lake P	$ 750	.0026	$ 2,815	$ .051
Warwick SD #11	$10,772,061			Greenwood Lake P	$3,322	.0300	$ 1,077	
Town of Highlands 30.2	$10,432,986	11,990	12,270	Highland Falls	$5,500	.0520	$ 1,043	$ .4482
Village of High. Falls 1.0	$ 6,663,672	4,469	-	Highland Falls	$6,000	.090	$ 666	$1.34
Highlands C.S.D. #1	$10,569,662			Highland Falls	$2,500	.0232	$ 1,056	

TABLE # 13 - CONTINUED

ORANGE COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

LOCALE & SQ MILES	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	1965	LIBRARY CONTRIBUTED TO[3]	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	PER CAP TAX EXP
Town of Monroe 20.6	$16,431,007	5,965	6,874*	Monroe Free	$4,000	.0243	$ 1,643	$ .581
Village of Monroe 2.7	$ 7,459,367	3,323	-	Monroe Free	$4,000	.0536	$ 745	$1.20
Town of Montgomery 50.7	$15,938,924	11,672	12,816*	Montgomery	$ 400	.0026	$ 1,593	$ .031
Village of Montgomery .4	$ 2,122,210	1,312	-	Montgomery	$1,000	.0471	$ 212	$ .762
Valley Cent S.D.				Montgomery	$ 600			
Town of Cornwall 28	$16,389,823	8,094	9,019	Mountainville	$ 150	.0009	$ 1,638	$ .00016
Newburgh City S.D.	$114,345,582@#		65,137	Newburgh Free	$134,434		-	$2.06
Town of Crawford 40.7	$ 3,112,350	2,574	3,250	Town of Crawford Free	$1,700	.0546	$ 311	$ .523
Port Jervis City S.D.	$34,259,594			Port Jervis	$27,030	.7891	$ 3,425	
Town of Woodbury 37.3	$10,944,455	2,887	3,151	Rushmore Memorial	$1,810	.1645	$ 1,094	$ .574
Middletown City S.D.	$48,381,306@		31,000	Thrall Library	$64,800	.1339	$ 4,838	$2.09
Tuxedo S.D. #3	$ 8,672,892@		1,876**	Tuxedo Park	$ 9,500	.1095	$ 867	$ .506
Town of Montgomery 50.7	$15,938,924	11,672	12,816*	Josephine-Louise (Walden)	$ 1,000	.0159	$ 1,593	$ .078
Village of Walden 1.7	$ 5,662,063	4,851	-	Josephine-Louise (Walden)	$ 5,400	.0954	$ 566	$1.11
Town of Blooming Grove - 35.8	$ 8,952,921	3,777	6,369	Moffat Lib. Ass.	$ 5,109	.057	$ 895	$ .802
Washington-ville C.S.D.	$11,806,822			Moffat Lib. Ass.	$ 1,000	.0084	$ 1,180	

TABLE # 13 - CONTINUED

ORANGE COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

LOCALE & SQ MILES	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	1965	LIBRARY COM-TRIBUTED TO[3]	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	PER CAP TAX EXP
Town of Warwick 105.1	$28,157,563	12,551	14,496*	Albert Wisner	$1,500	.0187	$ 2,815	$ .103
Village of Warwick 1.5	$ 5,469,049	3,218	-	Albert Wisner	$1,500	.0274	$ 546	$ .466

[1] Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control. Special Report on Municipal Affairs by the State Comptroller (fiscal year 1963). Albany, 1964, Table 6, pp. 168-169, and Tables 4 and 5 as appropriate.

[2] Estimates based on preliminary data of special Federal census, 1965, furnished by Orange County Planning Department, Goshen, N.Y. *Indicates estimate made by Planning Department in a town where special census was not conducted. **Estimate made by library itself.

[3] 1964 financial reports submitted by libraries to Ramapo Catskill Library system.

@ Advance data obtained from Bureau of Statistical Services, Division of Municipal Affairs, Department of Audit and Control, to be published in Special Report on Municipal Affairs .... available in September 1965.

Figure for Newburgh City School District is true valuation.

TABLE # 14

ROCKLAND COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

DISTRICT	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION 1960	POPULATION 1980[2]	LIBRARY OR GROUPING OF LIBRARIES	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	LIB TAX EXP '64[4]
Haverstraw Stony Point Central	$23,154,286	18,424	49,707	King's Daughters (Haverstraw) Rose Memorial (Stony Point) Tomkins Cove	$73,696	.3183	$ 2,315	$12,548
Ramapo Central 1	$35,091,150	14,994	35,768	Suffern Free	$59,976	.1709	$ 3,509	$ 9,500
Ramapo Central 2	$72,049,045	40,000	80,000	Finkelstein Mem	$160,000	.2220	$ 7.204	$125,205
Clarkstown Central	$44,597,389	36,000	66,738	New City Free West Nyack	$144,000	.3229	$ 4,459	$41,944
Clarkstown Orangetown	$20,752,940	11,116	11,773	Nanuet	$44,464	.2142	$ 2,075	$25,000
Orangetown 4	$23,592,627	15,380	40,267	Nyack Valley Cottage	$61,520	.2607	$ 2,359	$10,400
Orangetown 8	$19,072,917	13,108	24,684	Pearl River	$52,432	.2749	$ 1,907	$39,000
Orangetown Lib Dist	$17,000,000@@	15,108	27,474	Blauvelt Orangeburg Palisades Tappan Piermont	$60,432	.3554	$ 1,700	$22,763

1
Advance data obtained from Bureau of Statistical Services, Division of Municipal Affairs, Department of Audit and Control, to be published in Special Report on Municipal Affairs.... available in September, 1965.

2
Estimate based on maps of population distribution, 1960 in Rockland County Data Book, 1965, correlating pupil enrollment figures for 1962-1963 school year shown in Table 3 of N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control. Financial Data for School Districts in New York State year ending June 30, 1963, p. 65, and assuming public school enrollment represented 25% of total population.

TABLE # 14

(FOOTNOTES - CONTINUED)

[3]Based on $4.00 per capita of 1965 population. How to Start a Public Library, a leaflet published by the American Library Association, states: "Library service comparable to that proposed by the American Library Association standards cannot be supplied nowadays for less than $3.82 per capita, and the very small community will need to spend more for equally good service".

[4]1964 financial reports submitted by libraries to Ramapo Catskill Library System.

TABLE # 15

ORANGE COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

TOWN OR DISTRICT	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	1965	LIBRARY OR GROUPING OF LIBRARIES	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	LIB TAX EXP '64[4]
Middletown City S.D.	$48,381,306	23,745	31,000**	Thrall	$124,000	.2563	$ 4,838	$64,800
Wallkill	$ 9,586,803	8,176	10,210					
Greenville	$ 1,288,194	890	1,213					
Hamptonburg	$ 7,199,831	1,695	1,839					
Mount Hope	$ 5,594,401	2,291	2,500*					
Minisink	$ 2,293,745	1,433	1,570*					
Wayawanda	$ 6,009,266	3,229	3,580*					
Town of Warwick	$29,515,084	12,551	14,496	Florida Greenwood Lake Albert Wisner	$ 57,984	.1964	$ 2,951	$10,591
Town of Goshen	$22,773,597	6,835	7,528	Goshen Hist	$ 30,112	.1322	$ 2,277	$ 9,700
Town of Chester	$ 6,008,743	3,494	3,966	Chester Free	$ 15,864	.2644	$ 600	$ 1,800
Monroe-Woodbury C.S.D.	$32,657,088		9,500#	Central Valley Monroe Rushmore Mem	$ 38,000	.1163	$ 3,265	$10,510
Tuxedo U.F.	$ 4,046,033		1,200#	Tuxedo Park	$ 12,304		$ 404	
Dist. 2-3	$ 8,672,892		1,876**				$ 867	$ 9,500
Newburgh City S.D.	$114,345,852@		65,137**	Newburgh Free	$260,548			$134,434
Town of Highlands	$10,567,942	11,990	12,270*	Highland Falls	$ 49,080	.4647	$ 1,056	$14,000
Cornwall C.S.D. 1	$19,363,055		8,500**	Cornwall Public Mountainville	$ 34,000	.1756	$ 1,936	$ 9,550
Town of Montgomery	$16,392,800	11,672	12,816	Maybrook Montgomery Josephine Louise (Walden)	$ 46,488	.2836	$ 1,639	$ 8,400
Town of Blooming Grove	$ 9,483,061	3,777	6,369	Moffat Assoc (Washingtonville)	$ 25,476		$ 948	$ 6,109

TABLE # 15 - CONTINUED

ORANGE COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

TOWN OR DISTRICT	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	1965	LIBRARY OR GROUPING OF LIBRARIES	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	LIB TAX EXP '64[4]
Town of Crawford	$ 3,237,988	2,574	3,250*	Town of Crawford Free (Pine Bush)	$10,296	.3187	$ 323	$ 1,700
Port Jervis City School Dist	$34,840,991		9,372**	Port Jervis	$37,488	.1076	$ 3,484	$27,030

[1]Advance data obtained from Bureau of Statistical Services, Division of Municipal Affairs, Department of Audit and Control, to be published in Special Report on Municipal Affairs.... available in September, 1965. @Figure for Newburgh City School District is true valuation.

[2]Estimated for 1965 based on preliminary data of special Federal census, 1965, furnished by Orange County Planning Department, Goshen, N.Y. *Indicates estimate made by Planning Department in a town where special census was not conducted. **Estimate made by library itself. #Estimate made by consultant.

[3]Based on $4.00 per capita of 1965 population. How to Start a Public Library, a leaflet published by the American Library Association, states: "Library service comparable to that proposed by the American Library Association standards cannot be supplied nowadays for less than $3.82 per capita, and the very small community will need to spend more for equally good service".

[4]1964 financial reports submitted by libraries to Ramapo Catskill Library System.

TABLE # 16

SULLIVAN COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

LOCALE & SQ MILES	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	1964	LIBRARY CONTRIBUTED TO[3]	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1 ¢	PER CAP TAX EXP
Town of Mamakating 98.0	$ 8,355,950	3,356		Bloomingburg Free	$ 50	.0005	$ 835	$ .0148
Village of Bloomingburg (1.0)	$ 336,856	303		Bloomingburg Free	$ 50	.0151	$ 33	$ .1650
Town of Delaware 34.6	$ 3,701,377	1,070	2,000*	Delaware Free	$ 300	.0123	$ 370	$ .1500
Town of Neversink 86.1	$24,125,395	1,565		Daniel Pierce	$ 1,475	.0611	$ 2,412	$ .9424
Liberty Central S.D.	$22,183,386		8,500*	Liberty Public	$ 8,800	.0396	$ 2,218	$1.03
Town of Rockland 94.8	$ 5,717,413	4,216		Livingston Manor	$ 300	.0190	$ 571	$ .0711
Livingston Manor C.S.D. (Rockland #2)	$ 5,543,109		2,080#	Livingston Manor	$ 1,200	.0216	$ 554	$ .5769
Town of Rockland	$ 5,717,413	4,216		Roscoe Free	$ 300	.0190	$ 571	$ .0711
Roscoe CS (Rockland #1)	$ 3,104,540		800#	Roscoe Free	$ 200	.0155	$ 310	$ .2500
Town of Highland 50.4	$ 369,743	1,138		Sunshine Hall	$ 750	.2027	$ 37	$ .6590
Eldred CS (Highland #1)	$ 1,356,193		2,022*	Sunshine Hall	$ 750	.0555	$ 135	$ .3709

[1]Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control. Special Report on Municipal Affairs by the State Comptroller (fiscal year 1963). Albany, 1964, Table 6, pp. 184-185, and Tables 4 and 5 as appropriate.

[2]Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control, op. cit. *Indicates estimate made by library itself. #Estimate made by consultant.

[3]1964 financial reports submitted by libraries to Ramapo Catskill Library System.

TABLE # 17

ULSTER COUNTY - ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

LOCALE & SQ MILES	ASSESSED VALUATION[1]	POPULATION[2] 1960	POPULATION[2] 1964	LIBRARY CONTRIBUTED TO	TAX FUNDS[3]	TAX RATE	AMT TO UP RATE BY 1¢	PER CAP TAX EXP
Town of Wawarsing 132.9			150#	Cragsmoor Free	$ 0			
Wawarsing C.S.D. #2	$16,012,280		11,005	Ellenville	$47,506	.2967	$ 1,601	$4.31
Town of Wawarsing 132.9	$14,983,336	11,425		Ellenville	$ 500	.0299	$ 1,498	$ .0437
Town of Shawangunk 57.0	$ 4,536,239	4,604		Wallkill	$ 750	.0165	$ 453	$ .1629

[1]Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control. Special Report on Municipal Affairs by the State Comptroller (fiscal year 1963). Albany, 1964, Table 6, pp. 184-185, and Table 4 as appropriate.

[2]Source: N.Y. State. Department of Audit and Control, op. cit. #Estimate made by consultant.

[3]1964 financial reports submitted by libraries to Ramapo Catskill Library System.